

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.712.125>

## Effect of Nature of Explants and its Orientation on Shoot Establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya Varieties of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for Micropropagation

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Potato, Surface sterilization, Micropropagation, Sprouts, Nodal cuttings, Orientation, MS media

#### Article Info

##### Accepted:

10 November 2018

##### Available Online:

10 December 2018

The experiment was conducted to study the effect of nature of explants and its orientation on shoot establishment over MS media in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya cultivars of potato under *in vitro* conditions. The results indicated that a combination of 0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.1% HgCl<sub>2</sub> (30 sec) provided the maximum number of aseptic explants (73.33%). The results have shown that in Kufri Bahar 69.18 per cent sprouts produced shoots with higher number of shoots/explant. While in case of Kufri Surya sprout's bits responded very well (90.00%) and sprouts have produced more number of shoots/explant (6.00), average number of nodes/explants (5.12) and average shoot length (6.38 cm). The results have further shown that orienting of explants vertically, significantly increased the per cent establishment of explants (75.68% in Kufri Bahar and 70.78% in Kufri Surya), whereas, the average number of shoots, average number of nodes per explants and average shoot length was found to be more in case of horizontal orientation of explants over the media.

### Introduction

The yield of potato crop depends upon numerous factors like environmental conditions during growth, agronomic practices, genetic yield potential and health of seed tubers. Among all the above mentioned reasons, use of healthy seed tubers is the most vital factor, because potato crop is being propagated asexually. However, all the

conventional potato seed production systems are characterized by low multiplication rate and progressive accumulation of degenerative viral diseases during clonal propagation. Low multiplication rate can be adjudged by the fact that it involves 6-7 years for adequate multiplication from indexed tubers to certified seed. Potato has been reported to be affected by about 30 viruses and virus like agents. As, these pathogens are systemic in nature, they

are spread through seed tubers and pose a grave threat to potato seed production. Thus, non-availability of quality and disease free seed tubers in adequate amount is the major hindrance in potato cultivation. The problem is further made worse by high seed rate due to which the cost of seed potatoes alone accounts for about 40 to 60 per cent of the total production costs in many parts of the world (Shekhawat *et al.*, 1997).

Several factors have been reported which influence *in vitro* plant growth *viz.*, nature of explants, explant orientation, culture media, hormones, temperature, humidity, among other factors (Rani *et al.*, 2013; Jainol and Gansau, 2016; Morais *et al.*, 2018).

Keeping the above points in mind the experiment was conducted to study the effect of nature of explants and its orientation on shoot establishment for micropropagation in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya under *in vitro* conditions.

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Plant materials**

The required tubers of the two potato cultivars Kufri Surya and Kufri Bahar were collected from the farm of Department of Vegetable Science, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. Eyes, single node cuttings, shoot tips, nodal explants, sprouts and bits of sprouts were used as explants for growing *in vitro* shoot cultures. Nodal explants were taken from field grown plants.

### **Orientation**

Explants were placed vertically as well as horizontally over the media surface to study the effect of orientation and its interaction with nature of explants.

### **Surface sterilisation**

Explants were washed in running tap water and then washed again thoroughly by adding a few drops of Teepol, a mild soap solution. Afterwards, the explants were treated with different combinations of disinfectant chemicals *viz.*, mercuric chloride, 70% ethanol, Bavistin and potassium permanganate. After the surface sterilization of the explants they were thoroughly rinsed 4-5 times using double distilled and autoclaved water.

### **Media**

The MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) medium was used for shoot establishment studies. Sucrose (3% w/v) and myo-inositol were added and dissolved. The volume was made up to one litre using distilled water and the pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.8 using 1N NaOH or 1N HCl. Agar (0.8%) was added in the medium, melted in microwave and thoroughly mixed.

Also during the experiment, readymade MS media (Hi-Media Biosciences) was used which was only short of sucrose and agar, which were accordingly mixed into the media during its preparation.

### **Incubation of culture**

The inoculated cultures were incubated at  $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an air-conditioned culture room with a light intensity of 2000-3000 lux by cool white fluorescent tubes. The lights per dark cycles of photoperiod were maintained as 16 per 8 hours daily.

### **Traits studied**

The traits studied were per cent of explants established, number of shoots/explants, number of nodes/explants and shoot length (cm).

## **Experimental design**

For *in vitro* micropropagation study a factorial experiment consisting of combinations of cultivars, nature of explants and explants' orientation was conducted using a factorial CRD. Each treatment combination was replicated three times, where each replication consisted of a culture vessel having 7-8 explants. Thus, there were 21-25 plantlets per cultivar per treatment.

## **Data analysis**

The data recorded on various characteristics were analyzed statistically. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed using a computer statistical analysis programme (OPSTAT). To judge the significant difference between means of two treatments, the critical difference (C.D.) was used.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Surface sterilization of explants**

Disinfection treatments involving Teepol, Bavistin, mercuric chloride, ethyl alcohol and potassium permanganate were used for the surface sterilization of the explants. In all the trials all the explants were first washed thoroughly with Teepol, and then subjected to different sterilization treatments (as tabulated in Table 1), afterwards explants were washed 3-4 times with autoclaved double distilled water.

For disinfection of explants in both the varieties (*i.e.*, Kufri Surya and Kufri Bahar) T<sub>7</sub> was found to be the best as it yielded over 73 per cent sterile explants.

### **Effect of different types of explants on *in vitro* shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya**

Three different types of explants *viz.* sprouts, multiple nodal cuttings and single nodal

cuttings, were used for the establishment of shoots in Kufri Bahar; and for *in vitro* shoot establishment studies in Kufri Surya, six types of explants, *viz.*, sprouts, eyes from potato tubers, nodal cuttings from field grown plants, multiple nodal cuttings, single nodal cuttings and sprout's bits, were used (Table 2). Sprouts when used as explants in Kufri Bahar showed promising results as 69.18 per cent of the explants were able to establish shoots and the average number of shoots produced on them was 4.33/ explant having an average length of 5.99 cm consisting of 4.79 nodes per shoot.

Whereas, for Kufri Surya highest shoot establishment was found in case of sprouts' bits (90.00%), which was at par with per cent shoot establishment from sprouts (83.85%), minimum response from explants was obtained when eyes from tubers were used as explants (47.39%). Average number of shoots produced per explants was significantly higher in case of sprouts (6.00), followed by multiple nodal cuttings (3.13). Minimum numbers of shoots were formed when sprouts' bits were used as explants (1.07). Maximum number of nodes per explant was observed in shoots obtained from multiple nodal cuttings (5.68), whereas, minimum were noticed in shoots obtained from single nodal cuttings (4.27). Longest shoots (6.38 cm) were obtained from sprouts, followed by shoots obtained from single nodal cuttings (5.47 cm); shortest shoots were obtained from sprouts' bits (4.88 cm).

### **Effect of explant's orientation on shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya**

The explants were placed horizontally and vertically over the media surface to study the effect of orientation of explants on *in vitro* shoot establishment. It can clearly be noticed from Table 3 that in both the varieties orienting of explants vertically, significantly increased the per cent establishment of

explants (75.68 and 70.78%), whereas, the average number of shoots, average number of nodes per explants and average shoot length was found to be more in case of horizontal orientation of explants over the media.

### **Effect of nature of explants and its orientation on shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya**

Effect of nature of explants (*i.e.*, sprouts, multiple nodal cuttings and single nodal cuttings), their orientation (*viz.*, horizontal and vertical) over the media surface and interaction between the above two factors was studied in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya for *in vitro* shoot establishment studies. The results, thus, obtained are as under:

#### **On per cent regeneration**

In Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya cultivars there was no significant interaction between the nature and orientation of explants with regard to per cent regeneration of explants. The results depicted in Table 4 shows that vertical placement of Kufri Bahar explants over the media had slightly higher per cent regeneration of explants (67.89%) as compared to their horizontal placement (66.08%). When single nodal cuttings were used as explants for *in vitro* shoot establishment highest per cent regeneration was noticed (75.0%). However, per cent regeneration of explants was highest in case of horizontal placement of single nodal cuttings (75.98%).

In Kufri Surya the vertically placed explants, irrespective of their nature, resulted in higher percentage of shoot establishment (82.82) as compared to those placed horizontally (70.42%). Per cent response of multiple nodal cuttings (81.91%) was more as compared to single nodal cuttings (74.49%) and sprouts (73.46%). There was no significant interaction between the nature and orientation of explants, however, the highest response was found in

case of multiple nodal cuttings when placed vertically (83.09 %).

#### **On number of shoots per explants**

There was no significant interaction between the explant's orientations (*i.e.* horizontal or vertical) and their nature on number of shoots produced per explants in Kufri Surya cultivar of potato, however, in case of Kufri Bahar the interaction was found to be affecting the trait under study (Table 4). Number of shoots obtained from sprouts was highest in both the cultivars (3.16 and 4.53) and single nodal cuttings produced least number of shoots per explants (1.23 and 1.47).

#### **On shoot length**

There was no significant interaction found between the nature of explants and their orientations, in regard to shoot length as observed in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya (Table 4).

In Kufri Bahar placement of explants horizontally produced longer plantlets (4.62 cm), as compared to vertically placed explants (3.95 cm). Mean length of plantlets produced by sprouts (4.96 cm) was more as compared to the other two explants. Longest plantlets were obtained when sprouts were placed horizontally (5.23 cm) and shortest were observed in case of single nodal cuttings when placed vertically (3.35 cm).

In Kufri Surya longer plants were produced when explants were placed vertically (5.43 cm) (Table 4). Sprouts when used as explants for establishment of *in vitro* shoot cultures, produced longer plantlets (5.84 cm), as compared to multiple nodal cuttings (5.28 cm) and single nodal cuttings (4.48 cm). Longest plantlets were obtained when sprouts were placed vertically (6.19 cm) and shortest were observed in case of single nodal cuttings when placed vertically (4.47 cm).

**Table.1** Effect of various treatments used for surface sterilization of explants on percentage of sterile explants obtained

Code	Disinfection procedure	% sterile explants
T <sub>1</sub>	0.3% Bavistin (30 min) + 0.2% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (1 min)	40.00
T <sub>2</sub>	0.3% Bavistin (30 min) + 0.2% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (30 sec)	62.50
T <sub>3</sub>	0.3% Bavistin (30 min) + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (6 min)	20.00
T <sub>4</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (4 min)	25.00
T <sub>5</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (2 min)	30.00
T <sub>6</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (1 min)	63.33
T <sub>7</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (30 sec)	73.33
T <sub>8</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 70% ethanol dip + 0.1% HgCl <sub>2</sub> (1 min)	55.00
T <sub>9</sub>	0.4% Bavistin (25 min) + 0.2% KMnO <sub>4</sub> (10 min)	0.00

**Table.2** Effect of different types of explants on *in vitro* shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya

Variety	Type of explant	Per cent explants responded (%)	Average number of shoots/explants	Average number of nodes/explant	Average shoot length (cm)
<b>Kufri Bahar</b>	Sprouts	69.18	4.33	4.79	5.99
	Multiple Nodal Cuttings	55.64	3.12	4.66	5.62
	Single Nodal Cuttings	60.68	1.20	3.73	4.05
	Mean	61.83	2.88	4.39	5.22
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.68</b>
<b>Kufri Surya</b>	Sprouts	83.85	6.00	5.12	6.38
	Eyes	47.39	1.60	4.68	5.21
	Nodal explants	63.70	1.60	5.14	5.29
	Multiple Nodal Cuttings	67.21	3.13	5.68	5.25
	Single Nodal Cuttings	74.23	1.20	4.27	5.47
	Sprouts' Bits	90.00	1.07	4.73	4.88
	Mean	71.06	2.43	4.94	5.41
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>14.17</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.81</b>

**Table.3** Effect of explant's orientation on shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya

Variety	Orientation	Per cent explants responded (%)	Average number of Shoots/ explants	Average number of nodes/ shoot	Average shoot length (cm)/shoot
<b>Kufri Bahar</b>	Horizontal	54.87	2.32	4.50	5.09
	Vertical	75.68	1.97	4.46	4.82
	Mean	65.28	2.14	4.49	4.89
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>
<b>Kufri Surya</b>	Horizontal	65.06	3.17	6.49	5.82
	Vertical	70.78	2.27	4.70	6.97
	Mean	67.92	2.72	5.6	6.39
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>0.92</b>

**Table.4** Effect of nature of explants and its orientation on shoot establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya

Variety	Explant	Per cent regeneration			Number of shoots/explant			Average shoot length (cm)		
		Orientation		Mean	Orientation		Mean	Orientation		Mean
		Horizontal	Vertical		Horizontal	Vertical		Horizontal	Vertical	
<b>Kufri Bahar</b>	Sprouts	59.19	63.07	61.13	3.38	2.93	3.16	5.23	4.69	4.96
	MNCs	63.07	66.58	64.83	2.27	2.80	2.53	4.59	3.81	4.20
	SNCs	75.98	74.02	75.00	1.20	1.27	1.23	4.06	3.35	3.70
	Mean	66.08	67.89		2.28	2.33		4.62	3.95	
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>Orientation (O) = NS Nature of explant (N) = 11.07 O×N = NS</b>			<b>Orientation (O) = NS Nature of explant (N) = 0.36 O×N = 0.51</b>			<b>Orientation (O) = 0.32 Nature of explant (N) = 0.39 O×N = NS</b>		
<b>Kufri Surya</b>	Sprouts	64.23	82.68	73.46	4.47	4.60	4.53	5.49	6.19	5.84
	MNCs	80.73	83.09	81.91	3.13	3.27	3.20	4.94	5.63	5.28
	SNCs	66.29	82.68	74.49	1.47	1.47	1.47	4.49	4.47	4.48
	Mean	70.42	82.82		3.02	3.11		4.97	5.43	
	<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>Orientation (O) = 10.53 Nature of explant (N) = NS O×N = NS</b>			<b>Orientation (O) = NS Nature of explant (N) = 0.38 O×N = NS</b>			<b>Orientation (O) = 0.38 Nature of explant (N) = 0.46 O×N = NS</b>		

### Surface sterilization of explants

For establishment of *in vitro* shoot culture of both the potato varieties different types of explants were used which were surface sterilized by the different combinations of chemical agents. Out of all the treatments used, treatment T<sub>7</sub> [0.4 % Bavistin (25 min.) + 0.1 % HgCl<sub>2</sub> (30 sec.)] was found to be the best with over 73 per cent sterilized explants. In addition to sterilization of explants with

alcohol and mercuric chloride, Bavistin was tried to control the fungal contamination in potato (Singh *et al.*, 2017).

### Nature of explants

Shoot apices, axillary buds, sprouts, single nodal cuttings and tuber eyes have been earlier used as explants for initiating shoot cultures by various researchers (Mingo-Castel *et al.*, 1976; Bhutani, 1996; Dutra *et al.*, 2010;

Rocha *et al.*, 2015; Ali *et al.*, 2018; Silva Filho *et al.*, 2018).

Thus, during the experiment sprouts, multiple nodal cuttings and single nodal cuttings were used as the explants in Kufri Bahar for the same. Out of them, sprouts were found to be better followed by the single nodal cuttings. Also the average number of shoots produced per explant was higher in case of sprouts.

Similarly, in case of Kufri Surya six types of explants, *viz.*, sprouts, eyes from potato tubers, nodal cuttings from field grown plants, multiple nodal cuttings, single nodal cuttings and sprout's bits, were used. The results in Kufri Surya showed that eyes from potato tubers should not be used as explants, while sprouts and bits of sprouts can easily be used for production of plantlets over the media.

### **Orientation of explants**

The effect of explant's orientation over the media surface was reported by many researchers on micropropagation of potato (Mng'omba *et al.*, 2017; Buckseth *et al.*, 2018).

Orienting of explants vertically, significantly increased the per cent establishment of explants (75.68 and 70.78%), whereas, the average number of shoots, average number of nodes per explants and average shoot length was found to be more in case of horizontal orientation of explants over the media.

### **Interaction between nature of explants and their orientation on shoot establishment**

In both the cultivars of potato there was no significant effect of interaction between the nature and orientation of explants with regard to per cent regeneration of explants and average shoot length. There was no significant effect of interaction between the

nature and orientation of explants with regard to number of shoots produced per explants in Kufri Surya; but in case of Kufri Bahar this trait was found to be affected by the interaction of the explants' nature and their orientation (as confirmed by Buckseth *et al.*, 2018), which means that, sprouts when used as explants placed horizontally over the media would produce significantly higher number of shoots per explant.

### **Acknowledgement**

It is my privilege to express my deepest sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to all the teaching as well as non teaching faculty of Department of Vegetable Science as well as Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana for providing me all the facilities and the tubers of both the cultivars of potato required for conducting the experiment.

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#### **How to cite this article:**

Deven Verma, A.C. Yadav and Yadav, N.R. 2018. Effect of Nature of Explants and its Orientation on Shoot Establishment in Kufri Bahar and Kufri Surya Varieties of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for Micropropagation. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 7(12): 1005-1012. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.712.125>